

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the application are respectfully requested in view of the amendments and remarks herewith. The present amendment is being made to facilitate prosecution of the application.

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS AND FORMAL MATTERS

Claims 1, 2, 4-11, 29-38 and 55-58 are pending. Claims 1, 6, 29, 31, 35, 55 and 57 are independent and hereby amended. No new matter has been added. It is submitted that these claims, as originally presented, were in full compliance with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112. Changes to claims are made simply for clarification and to round out the scope of protection to which Applicants are entitled.

II. SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENT IN SPECIFICATION

Support for this amendment is provided throughout the Specification as originally filed and specifically at paragraph [0097] of Applicants' corresponding published application.

By way of example and not limitation:

[0097] FIG. 5 shows a configuration of the movement amount detection unit 31. **A flesh-color area extraction unit 311 discriminates a pixel range capable of identifying flesh color in an RGB color space, a YIQ color space or an HSV color space. For example, in the RGB color space, threshold values showing a red signal range, a green signal range, and a blue signal range, which identify flesh color, are set to discriminate, for each pixel, whether the signal levels of three primary-colors signals generated based on the video signal 211 are within the area of flesh color or not, thereby extracting the pixel range (hereinafter, called a "flesh-color area") which can identify flesh color.**

III. RESPONSE TO REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 29-34 and 55-58 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,289,110 to Kim (hereinafter, merely “Kim”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,266,771 to Tow (hereinafter, merely “Tow”) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,907,361 to Okada (hereinafter, merely “Okada”).

Claims 6-8 and 35-36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Kim in view of Tow in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,373,209 to Tagawa (hereinafter, merely “Tagawa”) and further in view of Okada.

Claims 9, 10 and 37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Kim in view of Tow in view of Tagawa in view of Okada and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,550,928 to Lu (hereinafter, merely “Lu”).

Claims 11 and 38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Kim in view of Tow in view of Tagawa in view of Okada and further in view of WO 91/03912 to Stevens (hereinafter, merely “Stevens”).

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*:

...wherein the movement amount detection device **discriminates and extracts a pixel range** which is a flesh-color area identifying flesh color from said video signal, divides the extracted flesh-color area into blocks, and calculates a movement vector for each of the divided blocks,

wherein **each of the divided blocks includes a plurality of pixels, and each of the plurality of pixels identifies flesh color...**
(Emphasis added)

Applicants submit that neither Kim nor Tow nor Okada, taken alone or in combination, would disclose or render predictable the above-identified features of claim 1. Specifically, none of the references used as a basis for rejection discloses or renders predictable “the movement amount detection device **discriminates and extracts a pixel range** which is a flesh-color area identifying flesh color from said video signal... **wherein each of the divided blocks includes a plurality of pixels, and each of the plurality of pixels identifies flesh color,**” as recited in claim 1.

Specifically, the Office Action (see page 5) concedes that Kim in view of Tow does not teach each of the divided blocks includes a plurality of pixels, and each of the plurality of pixels identifies flesh color, but asserts that Okada teaches the above mentioned features, and refers to Okada, col.7 lines 27-41 and col.8 lines 15-55. Thus, Okada, col.7 lines 27-41, col.8 lines 15-55, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 are reproduced as follow:

Okada, col.7 lines 27-41:

FIG. 3 is a construction view of the specified are extracting portion 33 which is provided with an image contracting portion 36 connected to a frame memory 21 to reduce input image to a specified size, a colorimetric system converting portion 37 connected to the image contracting portion 36 to convert the colorimetric system of the image, a specified color area extracting portion 38 connected to the colorimetric system converting portion 37 to extract pixels having a specified color, **a pixel counting portion 39 connected to the specified color area extracting portion 38 to count specified color pixels per block and a specified area block discriminating portion 40 connected to the pixel counting portion 39 to discriminate a unit significant block according to the results of counting pixels per block.**

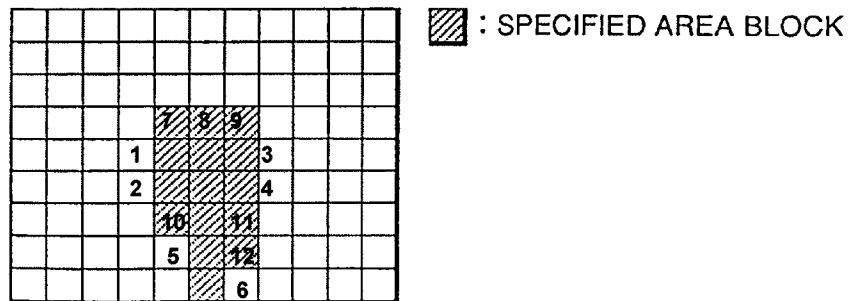
Okada, col.8 lines 15-55:

... **The pixel counting portion 39 counts specified color pixels existing in each unit block of the face area** determined by the specified color area extracting portion 38. A result of counts per

The specified area block discriminating portion 40 discriminates significance of each unit block by comparing the result of counts obtained therein by the pixel counting portion 39 with a threshold for judgment. **Any block is judged to be significant or not significant if it contains more pixels or fewer pixels than the threshold value.** A block map of 1 frame image is obtained and outputted. The threshold value for discriminating significant blocks is preset according to an encoding rate. When an encoding rate is low, it is desirable to increase the threshold value to get more effective unit blocks by eliminating blocks each containing a small number of pixels counted by the pixel counting portion 39. When an encoding rate is high, a smaller threshold is used to extract blocks having a less amount of pixels counted by the pixel counting portion 39. Thus, the threshold may vary in such a way that its value stepwise decreases as the encoding rate stepwise increases. **FIG. 5 shows a result of discriminating the face area shown in FIG. 4 according to a certain threshold value, wherein blocks containing a small number of pixels are removed from a face area and effective blocks are extracted as a specified area.** A map of thus obtained specified area blocks in a frame image is selected as a map of blocks of the specified area.

Diagram illustrating a 10x10 grid with a 3x3 shaded region labeled "42 FACE AREA" and a 1x1 shaded region labeled "41 CONTRACTED IMAGE". The shaded regions are numbered 1 through 12.

FIG.5



Thus, Applicants submit that in Okada each block is judged to be significant or not significant if it contains more pixels or fewer pixels than the threshold value. For example, as shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, blocks 1-6, which contain less specified color pixels than the threshold value, are judged to be **NOT** significant and are removed from a face area. On the contrary, **blocks 7-12, which contain more specified color pixels than the threshold value, are judged to be significant and are extracted as a specified area.** Thus, **although blocks 7-12 contain some pixels that do NOT identify the specified color, these pixels in blocks 7-12 are still extracted as flesh color area.** Thus, Okada fails to disclose or render predictable “the movement amount detection device **discriminates and extracts a pixel range** which is a flesh-color area identifying flesh color from said video signal... **wherein each of the divided blocks includes a plurality of pixels, and each of the plurality of pixels identifies flesh color,**” as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, this deficiency of Okada is not cured by the supplemental teaching of Kim or Tow or Tagawa.

Therefore, Applicants submit that independent claim 1 is patentable and respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection.

For reasons similar to, or somewhat similar to, those described above with regard to independent claim 1, independent claims 6, 29, 31, 35, 55 and 57 are also patentable, and Applicants thus respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections thereto.

IV. DEPENDENT CLAIMS

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons. Applicants thereby respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of rejections thereto. Because each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

Because Applicants maintain that all claims are allowable for at least the reasons presented hereinabove, in the interests of brevity, this response does not comment on each and every comment made by the Examiner in the Office Action. This should not be taken as acquiescence of the substance of those comments, and Applicants reserve the right to address such comments.

In the event the Examiner disagrees with any of statements appearing above with respect to the disclosure in the cited reference, or references, it is respectfully requested that the


Examiner specifically indicate those portions of the reference, or references, providing the basis for a contrary view.

Please charge any additional fees that may be needed, and credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is believed that all of the claims in this application are patentable and Applicants respectfully request early passage to issue of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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